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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

MAY 1 OCT 1926 ENTOM.

C. L. Marlatt, *Chairman;* W. A. Orton, Geo. B. Sudworth, W D. Hunter, Karl F. Kellerman.
R. C. Althouse, *Secretary.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUNE, 1916.

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The honorable the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir: Treasury Decision No. 34151, issued February 6, 1914, at the request of this department, requires collectors of customs to notify this department or its local representative when nursery stock is unclaimed in order that proper examination and inspection thereof may be made. This decision provides that if the proper officer of this department shall certify that such unclaimed nursery stock was imported in full compliance with the plant quarantine act and the regulations thereunder, it may be sold at public auction like other unclaimed merchandise; if certified to be imported in violation of the plant quarantine act and the regulations thereunder, it may be destroyed under customs supervision.

While this department maintains inspectors at each of the principal maritime ports of entry, we have inspectors at comparatively few interior ports, and inspection of unclaimed stock at interior ports under the arrangement now in force can usually be made only at considerable expense to this department. Furthermore, the delay in disposing of the stock incident to inspection is often very prejudicial to the plants. To

avoid such expense and delay, I have the honor to recommend that T. D. 34151 be amended by allowing unclaimed nursery stock to be sold without inspection in all instances where the collector of customs finds that it has been imported in full compliance with the plant quarantine act and the regulations thereunder, i. e., that a permit has been issued therefor, that foreign certificates of inspection are attached to the containers, and that the latter are plainly marked to show the general nature and quantity of the contents, the name and address of the exporter, the name and address of the consignee, and the country and locality where the stock was grown. Furthermore, that collectors be instructed to render full reports, both to this department and to the State inspector concerned, on the forms prepared by this department and now used by importers or brokers in reporting shipments of imported nursery stock, of all nursery stock thus disposed of.

Nursery stock found to have been imported in violation of the plant quarantine act and the regulations thereunder is to be destroyed by burning under customs supervision.

Respectfully,

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary.

JUNE 1, 1916.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, quoting correspondence had by your department in regard to 127 bales of cotton linters forwarded from Vancouver to Philadelphia. Proper instructions have been issued to this department's Philadelphia agent for handling this shipment.

In view of the fact that the Treasury decision issued May 9 to collectors of customs, instructing them to refuse the entry of foreign cotton in bond for immediate transportation, and to hold such cotton at the port of first arrival until the importer has received from the Federal Horticultural Board of this department a permit in which the route of transportation shall be specified does not apply to customs officers stationed in Canada, this department has the honor to request that the customs officers in Canada be instructed to seal only such cars containing cotton as are destined to San Francisco, Boston, or New York, where there are facilities for fumigation. Upon application of the importer or his agent the customs officers in Canada may be authorized by this department to seal cars containing certain grades of cotton falling within the proviso to regulation 7 destined to other ports in the United States.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

JUNE 28, 1916.

T. D. 36443. PLANT QUARANTINE ACT. NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 24, FORBIDDING THE IMPORTATION OF THE PRODUCTS OF CERTAIN CORN AND CLOSELY RELATED PLANTS FROM CERTAIN COUNTRIES, PUBLISHED FOR THE INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE OF OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS AND OTHERS CONCERNED.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 26, 1916.*

To officers of the customs and others concerned:

The appended copy of notice of quarantine No. 24, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, under section 7 of the plant quarantine act approved August 20, 1912, relative to the importation of the products of certain corn and closely related plants from certain countries, is published for the information and guidance of officers of the customs and others concerned.

The Secretary of Agriculture states that this quarantine notice supersedes quarantine notice No. 21, which was published in T. D. 35286 of April 3, 1915.

ANDREW J. PETERS, *Assistant Secretary.*

T. D. 36532. PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—UNCLAIMED NURSERY STOCK. T. D. 34151 AMENDED SO AS TO PERMIT, IN CERTAIN CASES, THE SELLING OF UNCLAIMED NURSERY STOCK WITHOUT CERTIFICATION BY AN OFFICER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 28, 1916.*

To collectors and other officers of the customs:

In accordance with a recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, you are instructed that unclaimed nursery stock may be sold without the certificate of an officer of the Department of Agriculture provided for in T. D. 34151 of February 6, 1914, where the collector shall find (1) that a permit has been issued by the Department of Agriculture for the nursery stock, (2) that foreign certificates of inspection are attached to the containers, and (3) that the latter are plainly marked to show the general nature and quantity of the contents, the name and address of the exporter, the name and address of the consignee, and the country and locality where the stock was grown.

Collectors are further instructed to render full reports, both to the Department of Agriculture and to the State inspector concerned, on the forms prepared by the Department of Agriculture and now used by importers or brokers in reporting shipments of imported nursery stock, of all nursery stock disposed of in this manner.

Unclaimed nursery stock not complying with the requirements mentioned herein, should be destroyed by burning, under customs supervision.

T. D. 34151 is hereby amended accordingly.

(Signed) ANDREW J. PETERS,
Assistant Secretary.

SUBSTITUTION OF PRIVATE SHIPPING CARD AND MISLEADING CERTIFICATION FOR FOREIGN MARKINGS AND CERTIFICATIONS REMOVED FROM CONTAINERS OF NURSERY STOCK IN VIOLATION OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT.

DEAR SIR: The State inspector of Pennsylvania, in reporting on two cases of imported nursery stock recently shipped to the Fairmount Park Commission, Philadelphia, Pa., by the ———— Co., ————, New York, N. Y., advised that all foreign card markings and certifications had been removed from the cases, and that the business shipping card of the ———— Co. had been substituted. This card bears the following printed statement:

This is to certify that the nursery stock herein has been duly examined in compliance with the inspection laws and was found to be apparently free in all respects from any contagious or infectious plant disease, or the San Jose scale, or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests.

Inasmuch as this stock had not been inspected by the New York State inspector before shipment, this action on the part of the ———— Co. was a direct violation of the plant quarantine act and of the regulations prescribed thereunder. This company has been duly warned, and it promised not to repeat the offense.

If any instances of this kind come to your attention, we shall be glad to have a full report, together with the shipping card of the company concerned, in order that proper action may be taken. So far as we are aware, the ———— Co. is the only firm that has been guilty of a violation of this kind.

Yours very truly, R. C. ALTHOUSE,
Secretary of Board.

JUNE 5, 1916.

RESULTS OF INSPECTION OF CHRISTMAS TREES AND GREENS, NURSERY STOCK, FOREST PRODUCTS, AND QUARRY PRODUCTS SHIPPED FROM THE TERRITORY QUARANTINED ON ACCOUNT OF THE GIPSY MOTH.

DEAR SIR: I am inclosing, for your information, a copy of Domestic Quarantine No. 25, in relation to the gipsy moth and the brown-tail moth in New England. This quarantine embodies the annual revision of the territory necessitated on account of the changes in distribution of the two insects. The regulations have been recast somewhat as to arrangement but without other substantial change, except for the recognition of a zone of minor infestation in relation to local movement of products. This change does not affect the control of interstate movement outside of the quarantined area.

The Christmas tree and Christmas greens subject was discussed fully at the hearing on May 2, and it was decided to maintain the inspection of such products for another year. The arguments against certification of Christmas trees and greens were fully considered, but the evidence from the actual working of such certification during the year would indicate that there was probably less danger from the certification of such material than from other materials certified for shipment. Of 454 different inspections of shipments of Christmas trees and greens, only two instances of infestations were found, one relating to a shipment of Christmas trees consigned to Philadelphia, where, prior to shipment, 13 egg clusters were found, and the other to a stock of laurel collected for making into rope or wreaths, in which, also prior to shipment, 19 egg clusters were found. No findings of infestations were reported from destination of any of these shipments. This contrasts with 127 infestations found out of over 5,000 shipments of forest products; 183 infestations out of over 22,000 shipments of quarry products; and 213 infestations out of over 5,000 shipments of nursery stock; there being found on these three products altogether some 10,000 egg clusters, larvae, pupae, and moths—mostly egg clusters—of which more than 8,000 were taken on forest products. Stating the matter in another way, it appears that one infestation of Christmas trees was found for 277 shipments, while quarry products showed one infestation for each 120 shipments, and forest products and nursery stock one for each 39 and 23 shipments, respectively. From this statement, Christmas trees and greens would seem to stand on a plane of safety by themselves, and to represent perhaps the least dangerous product which moves out of the quarantined territory. There is the further safeguard that Christmas trees and greens are not planted, but eventually go onto the rubbish pile and are, in most instances, burned before the hatching period for the eggs arrives, whereas forest products and quarry products remain permanently where they are used, and nursery stock is, of course, planted.

The attention of the inspectors of States interested in cranberry culture should be drawn to the fact that cranberry bogs in the moth district are sometimes infested, and are possible sources of carriage of egg masses. The inclusion of cranberry plants in the nursery stock inspection was only made last September, but the movement of such material from the infested regions of New England is of comparatively recent origin, covering apparently only two or three years. Naturally it is very difficult to give proper inspection to such cranberry cuttings, coming as they do in massed lots. It is, therefore, highly desirable that all States receiving such cuttings should make a thorough reexamination of the cuttings or of the plantings made from them. It would probably be well to continue such examinations for one or two seasons. States with large forest interests may consider it undesirable to permit the entry of such cuttings. An effort will be made to accumulate the records of all distributions of cranberry cuttings so that the proper State officials can be given exact information.

This statement is made simply to present the situation to State men as it is, and to allow them to take such action in regard to any of these products as they see fit. It

appeals to the board, in other words, that if protection is needed against products from the quarantined territory, Christmas trees and greens afford certainly as little danger as any other products.

It must be understood that this examination, which has resulted in the finding as reported above, is made with the greatest thoroughness possible, and it is believed that this inspection and certification offers a substantial safeguard in the case of all of these products. It would seem, however, desirable for the State inspectors to at least reinspect all of these products entering their States, and steps have been taken by this board to have all certified shipments of the four products mentioned, reported to State inspectors so that reexaminations can be made at destination.

Yours very truly,

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman of Board.*

JUNE 19, 1916.

AMENDMENTS TO REGULATIONS.

Amendment No. 4 to the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States.

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), it is ordered that the first paragraph of Regulation 7 of the regulations governing the importation of cotton into the United States, revised January 25, 1916, effective February 1, 1916, be, and the same hereby is, amended, effective August 1, 1916, to read as follows:

REGULATION 7. CONDITION OF ENTRY FROM COUNTRIES WHICH DO NOT MAINTAIN COTTON INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION.

Cotton imported from countries which do not maintain cotton inspection and certification will be delivered to the permittee for disinfection, upon the filing with the collector of customs of a bond in the amount of $5,000, or in an amount equal to the invoice value of the cotton if such value be less than $5,000, with approved sureties, conditioned upon disinfection of the cotton, under the supervision of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, and upon the redelivery of the cotton to the collector of customs within 40 days from arrival of the same at the port of entry. The cotton shall not be removed from the port of entry, nor shall any bale or other container of the cotton be broken or opened for sampling, until a written notice is given to the collector of customs by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture that the cotton has been properly disinfected: *Provided,* That cotton which has been so manufactured or processed as to have eliminated all seed and to have been thoroughly cleaned, including cotton known as thread waste and card strips, and which is covered with wrappings which have not previously been used to cover cotton, will be inspected on arrival at the port of entry by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, and if found to correspond with the permit and to comply with the marking conditions of entry provided for in Regulations 3 and 4, will be released, in so far as the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture extends thereto, for delivery to the permittee. Regulations 8, 9, and 10, following, shall not apply to the cotton described in this proviso.

Done at Washington this 8th day of June, 1916.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

Amendment No. 5 to the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States.

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), it is ordered that the regulations governing the importation of cotton into the United States, revised January 25, 1916, effective February 1, 1916, be, and the same

are hereby amended, effective on and after August 1, 1916, by the addition thereto of a new regulation to be designated as Regulation 15, reading as follows:

REGULATION 15. IMPORTATION OF BURLAP OR OTHER FABRIC WHICH HAS BEEN USED FOR WRAPPING COTTON SUBJECT TO RESTRICTION.

Burlap or other fabric, under whatever name or trade designation, which has been used for wrapping cotton and to which cotton is adhering shall be subject to all requirements of these regulations: *Provided*, That material covered by this regulation which has been freed from all adhering cotton and disinfected by a process approved by the Federal Horticultural Board may be admitted without further disinfection. Material covered by this regulation which has been disinfected under the supervision of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, as required by Regulation 7, and material admitted without disinfection under the foregoing proviso, may be distributed, forwarded, or shipped without the restrictions prescribed by Regulations 8, 9, and 10. Burlap or other fabrics of the kinds ordinarily employed in wrapping cotton but which have not been so used may be admitted without inspection if the invoice is accompanied by a certificate in the following form, a copy of which shall be affixed to each parcel:

CERTIFICATE BY SHIPPER.

Name of transportation company by which shipment is made.....

.....

Consignor.....
(Name.) (Address.)

Port of departure .....

Consignee.....
(Name.) (Address.)

Port of entry .....

I hereby certify that the following described fabrics have not been previously used as a cotton wrapper or container.

Kind of product (such as burlap or other fabric).....

Number of packages or bales.....

.....
(Signature of shipper.)

.....
(Business of shipper.)

.....
(Address of shipper.)

Done at Washington this 8th day of June, 1916.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

Amendment No. 6 to the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton Into the United States.

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), it is ordered that Regulation 13 of the Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States, revised January 25, 1916, effective February 1, 1916, be, and the same hereby is, amended, effective immediately, to read as follows:

REGULATION 13. RESHIPMENTS FROM COUNTRIES UNDER QUARANTINE TO THE UNITED STATES OF COTTON GROWN IN THE UNITED STATES OR ANY FOREIGN COUNTRIES NOT UNDER QUARANTINE SUBJECT TO RESTRICTIONS.

The foregoing regulations shall apply to all cotton offered for entry from foreign countries, irrespective of country where grown: *Provided*, That cotton grown in the United States, if in its original containers, may be admitted under permit without disinfection under the provisions of Regulation 7, and may be distributed,

forwarded, or shipped without the restrictions prescribed by Regulations 8, 9, and 10, when evidence is submitted satisfactory to the Federal Horticultural Board that such cotton was grown in the United States; *Provided further*, That cotton imported into the United States and disinfected under the provisions of these regulations which has been forwarded to a foreign country, may be reentered under permit, without further disinfection, if in its original containers, subject to all the other requirements of these regulations, when evidence is submitted satisfactory to the Federal Horticultural Board, showing that the cotton was disinfected in the United States under the provisions of these regulations.

Done at Washington this 22d day of June, 1916.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

COTTON NOT SUBJECT TO DISINFECTION MUST BE COVERED WITH WRAPPINGS WHICH HAVE NOT PREVIOUSLY BEEN USED TO COVER COTTON. IMPORTATION OF BURLAP OR OTHER FABRICS WHICH HAVE BEEN USED FOR WRAPPING COTTON SUBJECT TO RESTRICTION.

DEAR SIRS: There are inclosed herewith for your information copies of amendments Nos. 4 and 5 to the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States.

Amendment No. 4.—Amends Regulation 7 by providing that cotton which has heretofore been released from the disinfection requirement of that regulation, must, in addition to the present requirements, on and after August 1, 1916, be covered with wrappings which have not previously been used to cover cotton, in order to be entitled to a waiver of the disinfection requirement. The necessity for this amendment is the fact that practically all grades of cotton or waste falling within the proviso to Regulation 7 are covered, either wholly or partially, with old wrappings from cotton bales, and these wrappings have adhering to them particles of raw cotton which may contain seed.

Amendment No. 5.—Adds a new regulation, designated Regulation 15. This amendment provides that on and after August 1, 1916, all burlap or other fabric, under whatever name or trade designation, which has been used for wrapping cotton and to which cotton is adhering, shall be subject to all requirements of the cotton regulations. This includes the securing of permits in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 2. Permits will be issued only for the ports of Boston, New York, and San Francisco, where there are plants available for proper disinfection. The reason for this amendment is that this class of material may carry cotton seed in the adhering particles of raw cotton. This material may be admitted without further disinfection if it has been freed from all adhering cotton and disinfected by a process approved by the board. Burlap or other fabrics of the kinds ordinarily employed in wrapping cotton, but which have not been so used, may be admitted without inspection if the invoice be accompanied by a certificate from the foreign shipper in the form provided in the amendment, and if a copy of such certificate be attached to each parcel. If such certificate be not furnished it can not be entered without inspection.

These amendments apply to the articles covered which are not unloaded on the dock prior to midnight July 31, 1916. It is, therefore, suggested that you immediately communicate these requirements to your foreign shippers.

Yours very truly,

JOS. H. BATT,
Assistant in Charge Cotton Importations.

JUNE 15, 1916.

REGULATION 13 AMENDED TO PROVIDE FOR THE RETURN UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS TO THE UNITED STATES OF COTTON GROWN IN THE UNITED STATES, OR OF FOREIGN COTTON WHICH HAS BEEN DISINFECTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND SENT ABROAD.

DEAR SIRS: I hand you herewith copy of amendment No. 6 to the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States.

If it is desired to return to the United States either of the two classes of cotton covered by this amendment, there should accompany the application for permit evidence showing that the cotton was grown in the United States, or was disinfected in the United States before it was sent abroad. This evidence should consist of copies of the bills of lading covering the shipment to the foreign country, showing the marks and numbers on the bales, with a statement to the effect that the cotton is being returned in the original containers, and any other information which would aid the board in determining whether the cotton is entitled to the benefit of either of the provisos to the amended regulation.

In order that samples may be entitled to entry without disinfection they must be in the original containers. Samples which are not in the original containers, or cotton which has been opened up, cannot be returned except by making full compliance with the disinfection and other requirements of the regulations.

Yours very truly,

JOS. H. BATT,
Assistant in Charge Cotton Importations.

JUNE 26, 1916.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., June 21, 1916.

NOTICE OF INFORMAL CONFERENCE ON AMENDMENT NO. 5 TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF COTTON INTO THE UNITED STATES.

An informal conference will be held by the Federal Horticultural Board at 10 o'clock a. m. on June 29, 1916, at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Room 410, Bieber Building, with importers and dealers in burlap or other fabric covered by amendment No. 5 to the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States, issued on June 8, 1916. All those interested in the subject matter of amendment No. 5 are invited to attend this conference.

RESULT OF THE INFORMAL CONFERENCE ON AMENDMENT NO. 5 TO THE COTTON REGULATIONS HELD ON JUNE 29.

The conference referred to in the notice printed above was well attended by importers and users of the materials covered by amendment No. 5, also printed above, which places certain restrictions on the importation of burlap or other fabric which has been used to cover cotton and to which particles of cotton adhere. The purpose of the restrictions is to prevent the introduction into the United States of the most destructive known cotton pest, the pink boll worm. The United States is the only important cotton-producing country which has not felt the ravages of this insect, which may be contained in the seeds from foreign cotton adhering to bales of imported cotton wrappings.

It developed at the conference that the materials covered by the amendment may be divided into three classes: (1) Gunny from American-grown cotton, comprising about 50 per cent of the total importation; (2) material which has never been used to cover cotton, about 35 per cent; and (3) consisting of either mixed lots or entirely of covers

from foreign cottons, making up the remaining 15 per cent. It was stated that the bulk of this imported material is used as paper stock or is shredded and either respun or used in the shredded condition, and it was argued that the restrictions placed by the amendment were perhaps too stringent.

The importers and dealers pointed out that contracts covering the purchase abroad and the sale here of this material were usually made to run for a year—January 1 to December 31—and that if the restrictions were retained or reissued in a modified form the effective date should be postponed from August 1, 1916, the date set in the amendment.

In consideration of the evidence adduced, the effective date of the amendment has been postponed until January 1, 1917. In the meantime, the board will make an exhaustive investigation of the industries affected to determine the least onerous restrictions, if any are needed, necessary for each of the classes referred to above to properly safeguard the cotton crop of the country. The amendment will be revised and reissued in ample time for importers and dealers to consider the restrictions in connection with contracts entered into for the ensuing year.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS.

Seed and All Other Portions of Indian Corn, as Well as Certain closely Related Plants, Prohibited Importation in the Mails from Certain Foreign Countries.

OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, June 21, 1916.

In view of Quarantine Act [Notice] No. 24, subjoined hereto, promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture April 29, 1916, under authority of the act of August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act, the importation into the United States in the mails on and after July 1, 1916, from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Formosa, Japan and adjacent islands, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize, and certain closely related plants in the raw or unmanufactured state, is absolutely prohibited, except when ordered by or intended for and addressed to the "Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C." Section 104 on page 102 of the Postal Guide for July, 1915, is further modified accordingly.

Postmasters and other postal officials are instructed to give careful attention and the widest possible publicity to the foregoing, and to cause to be returned to origin immediately all mail importations of said products from the countries above named.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

[The necessary information respecting the prohibition in question was also communicated to the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, at Berne, Switzerland, for notification to the countries concerned in the usual manner.]

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Quarantine No. 6, with regulations: Prohibits the interstate movement of date palms or date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Cal., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Cal.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex., except in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine, on account of two injurious scale insects, to wit, the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Quarantine No. 9: Prohibits the importation of cotton seed and cottonseed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii on account of the pink bollworm.

Quarantine No. 13, as amended, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii of any fruit or vegetable upon which the Mediterranean fruit fly or the melon fly breeds, or which, from proximity of growth or the requirements of packing and shipping, may carry infection, including:

Alligator pears, bananas, carambolas, Chinese ink berries, Chinese oranges, Chinese plums, coffee berries, cucumbers, damson plums, eugenias, figs, grapes, grapefruit, green peppers, guavas, kamani nuts, kumquats, limes, loquats, mangoes, mock oranges, mountain apples, melons, natal or kafir plums, oranges, papayas, peaches, persimmons, pineapples, prickly pears, rose apples, star apples, string beans, squashes, and tomatoes, except that bananas and pineapples may be moved from the Territory of Hawaii in manner or method or under conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary.

Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases of the sugar cane known to occur in these Territories.

Quarantine No. 22, with regulations: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of the plants and plant products listed therein until such plants and plant products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and pronounced free from the gipsy moth and the brown-tail moth. This quarantine covers portions of the New England States.

Quarantine No. 23, as revised, with regulations: Prohibits the movement of cotton from Hawaii to the continental United States except in accordance with the regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine.

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all five-leafed pines, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Quarantine No. 8, as amended, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the States of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Durango, Chihuahua, Lower California, and Tamaulipas, Mexico, of cotton seed

(including seed cotton) of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm.

Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil.

Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases of the sugar cane occurring in such countries. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus" as used in this quarantine includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratæ*.

Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by quarantine, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*).

Quarantine No. 21: Prohibits the importation from Java and India and Oceania, except Australia and New Zealand, of all Indian corn, on account of a serious disease of Indian corn known as *Sclerospora maydis*.

Quarantine No. 24: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn. (Effective on and after July 1, 1916, at which date this order will supersede Quarantine No. 21.)

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

In addition to nursery stock, the entry of which was brought under regulation with the passage of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, orders have been issued by the Secretary of Agriculture regulating the entry of potatoes, avocados, and cotton, under the authority contained in section 5 of this act.

The order of December 22, 1913, covering admission of foreign potatoes under restriction, prohibits the importation of potatoes from all foreign countries except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests.

The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted only through the port of New York, and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado, and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age, is prohibited.

The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations provide for the unrestricted entry of cotton grown in and imported from the States of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Durango, Chihuahua, Tamaulipas, and Lower California, Mexico.

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